

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BERNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXX. No. 250

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY.—MYSTERY OF CAROLINE.—DICK OF DEATH.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—EVERETT'S FRIEND.—TODOLINI.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM, 530 and 541 Broadway.—OPENING ADDRESS OF MR. BARNUM. LIVING CURIOUSITIES.—CHANGING OF COSTUMES. Open Day and Evening.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MACBETH.—BURIED ALIVE.—THE STRIKE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ABRAHAM A. POORE; OR, THE WICKED WIDOWING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—LOUIS XI.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ENTERTAINING SONG, DANCE, &amp;c.—THE CHALLENGER DANCE.—TALKING ACT.—THE WICKED WIDOWING.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—ENTERTAINING SONG, DANCE, &amp;c.—THE WICKED WIDOWING.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 801 Broadway.—SINGING, DANCING, &amp;c.—THE NEW EDWIN.—THE WICKED WIDOWING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—ENTERTAINING SONG, DANCE, &amp;c.—THE WICKED WIDOWING.

BLITZ NEW HALL, 720 Broadway.—PALACE OF ILLUSIONS.—LEARNED CANARY BIRDS.—VENTRILOQUISM, &amp;c.

YANNI'S MUSEUM, 600 Broadway.—MOVING WAX FIGURES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. FRY, DAVIS, &amp;c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

New York, Thursday, September 7, 1865.

## NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
HERALD	\$1,095,000
Times	368,150
Tribune	252,000
Evening Post	169,427
World	100,000
Sun	151,079
Express	90,548
NEW YORK HERALD	\$1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined	\$71,949

## TRIAL OF WIRZ.

An additional instalment in the chapter of unparalleled horrors being disclosed in the Wirz trial was made public before the military court in Washington yesterday. A number of witnesses who had endured the tortures inflicted in the Andersonville prison were examined, and testified to the suffering of all that was most cruel and loathsome. Men who attempted to escape were pursued and torn by the dogs in such a manner as to produce death. Sick, starving and dying men who asked for something to eat or a little more liberty were struck, kicked or shot by Wirz, or at his command, by the prison guards. Others were placed in the stocks, gagged, whipped, starved and tortured in other ways till delirium and death ensued. To all remonstrances the accused was deaf, and said that "it served the damned Yankees right." The prisoners and the prisoners were kept in a condition reeking with filth and disease, and the former was at times so crowded that some of the captives could not lie down. The poisonous matter used in the vaccination of the prisoners produced a disease of the most offensive and loathsome kind, and when, on one occasion, a man afflicted with large sores resulting from this treatment was lying in a dying condition, and an appeal was made to Wirz to let him be taken to the hospital, the reply was, "No; let him lie there and die; and die there he did soon after. One witness testified that when he first entered the prison the groans of the sick and wounded prevented sleep, and in the morning the bodies of those who had died during the night could be seen lying all around. The court will be in session again to-day.

## THE NEWS.

The New York State Democratic Convention assembled in Albany yesterday, and transacted considerable business, but did not reach the adoption of a platform or the nomination of candidates, which matters will be disposed of to-day, when another session is to be held. The Tammany delegation were admitted and recognized in a resolution adopted as the only proper representatives of the democracy of this city. The contest among the Kings county democrats was disposed of by admitting the delegates representing what is known as the Citizens' Committee, headed by Tunis G. Bergen. The greatest harmony prevailed in the convention. Though the platform resolutions have not yet been presented, it is understood that they will endorse President Johnson and his reconstruction policy, maintain the Monroe doctrine and State sovereignty, and denounce military rule in the States, military arrests and trials, and negro suffrage. It is said that Major General Slocum, now commanding in Mississippi, will be nominated for Secretary of State, and Judge Allen is thought to stand the best chance for the Attorney General candidacy.

The State election for Supreme Court Judge and members of the Legislature took place in California yesterday; but we have yet no statement of the result. It will devolve upon the Legislature elected to choose a successor to United States Senator McComb.

A Newark dispatch states that General Kilpatrick, who was expected to arrive in that city last night, will shortly commence addressing the people of New Jersey in favor of the republican nominees for Governor.

Advices from Brownsville, Texas, to the 26th of August report the arrival at Vera Cruz of the rebel General Beauregard. An imperial wagon train from Monterey for Matamoros was attacked and driven back by the republicans, and reinforcements sent from the latter place to the imperialists were routed by Cortina's men. In the fighting a man who was a colonel in the late rebel army was killed. A large force is being recruited along the border by the Mexican republicans. It is said that at a ball recently given by United States officers at Brownsville to the imperial officers stationed on the opposite side of the Rio Grande General Steele toasted the Emperor Maximilian. Notwithstanding the recent movements of troops, General Sheridan has still a large force in Texas.

A commission of inquiry, instituted by Lord Monck, Governor General of Canada, has been for some time in session investigating the causes which led to the failure of justice in the case of the St. Albans raiders. The report of the commissioner, Mr. F. W. Torrance, advocate, is published in the Montreal Gazette of the 5th inst., and occupies fourteen closely printed columns. Divested of legal technicalities, the conclusions arrived at appear to be these:—That Mr. Lamont, Chief of the Montreal Police, acted unjustifiably (though misled by a remark which fell from Judge Coussol) in giving up \$50,000, the captured proceeds of the robberies, to the raiders when discharged under Judge Coussol's order; that Judge Coussol acted illegally and improperly in ordering the discharge of the prisoners without previous consultation with the government, when the very ground on which he took this course was that he had no jurisdiction, and therefore had no power to act in the case either one way or the other; and that consequently Judge Coussol is liable to indictment for malfeasance in his functions as a police judge.

John P. Reed, Jr., was indicted on Tuesday of this week by a grand jury in Bedford, Pennsylvania, for the murder on the 1st of August, of Provost Marshal Jacob Grouse. The charges for complicity in the same crime against Schell W. Reed and Menzel Reed were ignored; but immediately afterwards the latter was arrested by a United States Marshal on charge of treason, in joining the rebel army during the invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863, and conveyed to Pittsburgh to await his trial.

The result of the examination of the affairs of the Virginia banks, by the commissioners appointed for the purpose by Governor Pierpont, shows a lamentable condition of those institutions. Their resources in some cases consist of millions of rebel bonds and only a few thousand dollars in specie. An important report on the subject will shortly be issued.

In the case of H. H. Dodge and others against the steamer Illinois, being an appeal in admiralty respecting the collision between the schooner Statesman and the above steamer on the evening of the 18th of August, 1863, in Chesapeake Bay, Chief Justice Nelson yesterday rendered his decision after the decree of the court below, which was that the weight of the testimony was decidedly in favor of the position of the schooner, thus throwing the fault of the collision upon the steamer.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Alexander Hamilton was convicted of stealing two thousand dollars in gold and six hundred and twenty-five dollars in greenbacks from Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, 512 Broome street, on the 29th of June. Judge Russell, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner was not only a deserter from the Navy, but had seduced the daughter of the complainant, who has died since the larceny was committed. He was sent to the State Prison for five years. John Hayward pleaded guilty to stealing two hundred dollars worth of jewelry from Leopold Lehman, 54 Allen street, on the 17th of August, and was sent to the State Prison for five years. John Morris was convicted of stealing two hundred and fifty dollars from John Matheson, on the 29th of July, by giving him drugged liquor. He was sent to the State Prison for five years.

John Duffy, who stole fifty-nine dollars worth of ladies' clothing from Elizabeth Alford, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Wm. H. Clark, who stole one hundred and fifty dollars worth of clothing from his brother, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. The Grand Jury brought in a number of indictments for minor offenses.

In the Board of Education last evening Commissioner West moved that the Finance Committee be authorized to inquire into the propriety of continuing to pay fifteen cents a line to the Transcript and Leader newspapers for publishing the proceedings of the Board, when, by a resolution of the Board, only ten cents a line is authorized to be paid for this work. In the face of this resolution, however, the managers or proprietors of these sheets have for some time been receiving fifteen cents a line. The resolution was adopted, and we will see the result of the committee's labors on the subject probably at the next meeting. No other subject of special interest came up.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held its first regular open door meeting yesterday, and there were many spectators in attendance. Thirteen assistant engineers were elected for regular duty, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars each per annum. A contract for building a new fire house was made up, but did not effect much in the way of reducing the temperature.

The United Service Society met at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth street, last night, when it was resolved to issue a call to the ex-officers and men of the national army and navy, who served during the late rebellion, residing in the State of New York, to elect delegates to a State convention, to be held on the 11th of October, at Albany. Some measures were adopted in reference to the organization of clubs in each assembly district, and in regard to a mass meeting, to be held at Cooper Institute, in support of the Monroe doctrine.

General Hooker, in reply to the invitation to participate in the soldiers and sailors' picnic on the 12th inst., has written a letter warmly approving the movement, but stating that prior engagements will prevent his being present.

A lecture on Irish independence was delivered last evening before an assemblage of friends, in Harmony Garden, Essex street, by Surgeon Reynolds, of the Irish brigade. He said that the enterprise which was now preparing for the liberation of Ireland would have enlisted in its ranks a million of men, led by officers who have had experience in the greatest battles of the world.

The monthly meeting of the directors of the German Society was held yesterday afternoon at their office in Battery place. From the report read it appears that twenty-three thousand and seventy-seven immigrants arrived in this port during the month of August, of whom nearly ten thousand were Germans. The total number who arrived from the 1st of January to the 31st of August was one hundred and twenty-three thousand four hundred and nine, thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventeen of them being Germans.

The city and vicinity were favored with weather of various kinds yesterday. In the morning the atmosphere was moderately cool; but about two o'clock the mercury rose to eighty-eight degrees, and a thunder storm, with heavy rain, came up, but did not effect much in the way of reducing the temperature.

Mrs. Coleman, living at 92 Pitt street, while passing the corner of First avenue and Seventeenth street, on Tuesday evening, in company with Thomas Sanderson, was assaulted and severely stabbed with a table knife alleged to have been in the hand of Thomas Lynch. Mrs. Coleman was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and Lynch was arrested and committed to await the result of his injuries. He says he mistook her for his wife, of whom he thought he had cause to be suspicious.

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An examination took place before a police justice in Williamsburg, yesterday, of the charge against a young man named John Brown of having set fire to a building in Graham avenue, between Powers and Alms streets, on the night of the 27th ult. The policeman who made the arrest testified that Brown confessed the crime, but begged to be let off, saying that he only fired the place for the purpose of "giving the boys a run." The justice's decision was reserved, and in the meantime Brown was released on bail.

Coroner Wiley yesterday took the deposition, at the New York Hospital, of a German named Louis Dulling, who was dangerously stabbed in a Chatham street eating saloon, on last Saturday night, during a controversy about paying for some refreshments. A lad of sixteen, a bartender, named Charles Gilroy, was arrested and committed to the Tombs on charge of being one of Mr. Dulling's assailants. Two other persons supposed to have taken part in the assault escaped.

An inquest was held yesterday over the remains of Mrs. Eliza Gallagher, who died recently at her residence, 192 Mulberry street. The jury returned a verdict that her death resulted from being beaten by her husband.

The line sidewheel steamer Niagara, intended to run between this city and Richmond, Virginia, was launched yesterday forenoon at the foot of Houston street, East river, in the presence of a considerable number of spectators. Everything passed off most satisfactorily.

Over twenty prominent British capitalists, among whom are Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Edward S. Satterthwaite, arrived in this city on Tuesday from Liverpool, on board the steamship Scotia. It is said that these gentlemen visit this side of the Atlantic for the purpose of looking after their railroad interests in this country and Canada and making a reconnaissance of the Pennsylvania oil regions.

The New England Agricultural Fair, at Concord, New Hampshire, was numerous attended yesterday; but it is anticipated that the attendance will be much larger to-day and to-morrow, when there will be trotting matches, for which some celebrated horses are entered.

The exercises of the ninety-third annual commencement of Brown University, in Providence, Rhode Island, took place yesterday, and were of a very interesting character.

The stock market was feverish yesterday morning and weak late in the afternoon. Gold was very firm, and closed at 144½.

The markets for general merchandise were buoyant and firm as a general thing yesterday, and some kinds of both foreign and domestic produce sold at higher prices. Cotton was steady. Groceries were steady. Petroleum was active for export and speculation at full prices. On 'Change flour was better. Pork was also higher. Other things were without special change.

The beef cattle market was about the same this week as last, though some choice offerings sold rather higher. The range was from 9c. to 17c. a 1½c., scarcely any at the outside price. The cattle were of about the same quality, but were not so plenty, and would have sold higher but for the unfavorable state of the weather.

The bulk of the offerings sold at 12½c. a 16½c. Milch cows were steady. Veals sold freely at last week's prices. Sheep and lambs were in fair demand at full prices. Hogs were somewhat lower, with sales at from 12c. a 12½c. The total receipts were 5,200 calves, 12 cows, 1,315 veals, 22,771 sheep and lambs and 15,645 pigs.

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## President Johnson on the Monroe Doctrine.—Republican Institutions Throughout the Continent of America.

If any one has imagined that the President did not cherish and intend to adhere to the Monroe doctrine, or, rather, to what we should now call the American doctrine, he will be undeceived by reading the following language, addressed to Mr. Salazar, the Colombian Minister, when that gentleman was officially taking leave of the President, two or three days ago. President Johnson said, "Do not omit to assure the President of Colombia that the United States adhere to their republican principles constantly, and especially to their policy of seeking to preserve, through a peaceful course, the establishment of free institutions throughout the American continent, and the development of the vast resources with which it has been bountifully supplied by an Allwise Providence for the general benefit of mankind." These words are very emphatic, and have the stamp of Mr. Johnson's own mind, force of thought and purpose in them. They are not like the oracular utterances of his Secretary of State, which are mere glittering generalities or ambiguous expressions. They leave no doubt on the mind as to their meaning, and the occasion on which they were spoken could not have been more appropriate.

The republic of Colombia, which Mr. Salazar represented, is keenly alive to the designs and encroachments lately of European and monarchical governments on the American continent; and she recently united with other republics in South and Central America in a bond and declaration of mutual support against such encroachments. These republican States naturally became alarmed at the invasion of this continent by European Powers and the bold attempt to destroy a sister republic, and they combined together in determined resistance to these foreign enemies of democratic institutions. President Johnson, knowing this, and agreeing with them in their purpose, availed himself of such an excellent opportunity as the retirement of the Colombian Minister to express, in a forcible manner, his own sentiments and the sentiments of the country.

"Do not omit to assure the President of Colombia that we adhere to republican institutions, and assure him especially that our policy is to preserve them throughout the American continent," are significant and strong words from the President of this great country at the present time, and in view of what is passing around us. They were addressed directly to Mr. Salazar to inspire hope and courage among the republics of America; but they were intended, doubtless, for others also—for the Emperors Napoleon and Maximilian, for England, Spain, Brazil, and for all the European and monarchical plotters against republican institutions in America. Mr. Johnson is not a man who says unmeaning things or what he does not mean, and there is no question but that his language to the Colombian Minister is a decided re-assertion of the Monroe doctrine, and that it expresses in a courteous manner the fixed policy of our government.

The President spoke of carrying out this policy through a peaceful course. What else could he say? He hopes to avoid war. He hopes that the immense moral weight of the United States will have the effect of inducing European Powers to withdraw from this continent without war; but they must not suppose this country would suffer them to remain rather than go to war. There are not a hundred men in the United States who would entertain such a thought for a moment, and no President nor party would venture to speak of such a thing. We have felt and realized our power within the last four years. Within that period we have attained a position in the eyes of the world that it would have taken fifty years of peace to attain. The destiny of America must be left to us. Our position demands it. And all European and monarchical influences must be withdrawn.

In view of this inevitable destiny we would ask England if it would not be better for her to go back to the old policy laid down by Mr. Canning and enunciated by Mr. Monroe, and to leave America to the Americans? And we would suggest to the Emperor Napoleon to renew his proposition for a congress of nations, to which the United States, as one of the first, should be invited, to enable him to get out of his Mexican dilemma peaceably, and to settle at once and forever all the threatening questions that will otherwise arise with regard to this continent. Let us have the congress to enable France, England, Spain and every other monarchical government to leave, thus avoiding war, and establishing a perpetual peace between the two hemispheres.

BEGINNING OF THE FALL TRADE.—On every hand indications are observable of the opening of a lively and prosperous fall trade. Not a railroad train, steamboat or scarcely a street car starts from its depot or dock without being crowded with a bustling mass of people. The hotels are well filled, a large number of the new comers being old faces from the South. The theatres are so jammed with only the ordinary attractions that the building of one or two more is confidently spoken of. New hotels are going up in the most fashionable quarters of the city. The watering places are being rapidly closed up, and the gay and fashionable throngs that have been frequenting them for the last two or three months, spending their money freely and showing off their costly equipages, their fine silks and satins and brilliant diamonds, are returning to the metropolis. Our leading merchants are well pleased with the activity that marks the commencement of the fall and winter business. Instead of the war and the defalcations causing despondency in our mercantile circles, as many predicted, they seem to have infused new life into them all, and imparted an unprecedented feeling of confidence and security among merchants of any previous good standing or reputation. New routes are being opened to the South, East and West, and the transportation of merchandise was never so extensive at a similar season of the year as it is now. The "processions" on Broadway, as a California Indian chief once termed the human tide rapidly and incessantly flowing up and down our principal thoroughfares, were never more dense or resistless. The retail and fancy stores were seldom better patronized; the wholesale houses rarely have had more substantial customers; in short, as the men of business and people generally are beginning to exhibit the true test of a busy and prosperous community—that is, by advertising as liberally as they do in the columns of the HERALD—there cannot be the slightest question that the city of

New York is at the threshold of a season of business activity and success never before equalled in her commercial history. Commerce has her victories no less renowned than those of peace and war.

Reconstruction in the South.—The intelligence from all sections of the Southern States, notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in the way by the radicals, and the efforts of the small politicians to impede its progress, conclusively shows that the work of reorganization under President Johnson's policy is everywhere moving along favorably. The Constitutional Convention of Mississippi performed its work with skill and energy, and in the main took hold of its duties in a manner that cannot fail to increase the confidence of the people of the North in the success of the programme of the President, and awaken a deep interest in the welfare of the people of that State. The convention abrogated the secession laws of the State, endorsed the Congressional amendment abolishing the institution of slavery, and repealed all State laws inconsistent with that act. This has opened the way for the speedy return of the State to the Union and its participation in all the benefits enjoyed by the family of States. As to the movement to organize and equip the State militia, which General Slocum has interfered with, the convention was plainly too fast. At an early stage of the war Congress passed a law in effect suspending the writ of habeas corpus. That law is still in force, and is, perhaps, best that it should be until the work of readjustment has so far progressed that the people have chosen a governor and legislature, and have thus placed all the civil machinery in the State in operation by the inauguration of that governor and the assembling of the legislature. Until that time a small federal force will be sufficient to keep down the guerrillas and prevent marauding, for which the convention pretended the State militia were necessary.

As far as matters have progressed in other States the result has been equally favorable. All the noise, tumult and pleas to the contrary originate with a set of small politicians who are trying to get up a diversion which will enable them to either get into power or retain their present positions. The uncertainty in reference to the action of the next Congress in the admission of the Southern representatives places all those who are looking for favors from that body in an uneasy position. In order that they may make their chances sure they one day labor to arouse an animosity against the course of the Southern people, and the next approve this accounts for the two-sided course and vagaries of many of the narrow-minded politicians, orators and editors. Spoils and power are the Alpha and Omega of their political principles. The opposition of this class and their frequent attacks and bitter utterances against the Southern people are more apparent with those looking for positions under and favors from the United States Senate than elsewhere. The impression that the upper branch of the national legislature is under the complete control of the radical faction induces all those looking for favors in that quarter to assail the South and oppose the reorganization policy of the President. This, they think, strengthens them with the controlling majority of that body; hence we see them magnifying every neighborhood trouble, and making a mountain out of every assertion of the hot-headed and impracticable Southern politicians who may chance to say something against the North. This fact is daily becoming better and better understood, and the affairs of the Southern States may take such a turn that, under the overwhelming pressure of public opinion, even the United States Senate may not dare to oppose the admission of the Southern representatives. Thus these spoils politicians may find themselves defeated even in that quarter.

It is an unmistakable fact that the reconstruction policy of the President, as applied to the South, through a very selection of provisional governors, is daily increasing in strength among the great mass of the people in the Northern States. The small politicians are the only persons who oppose it here, and their course is prompted by selfish motives in some form or other. While this is true in regard to the people, it is, on the other hand, quite evident that there is an opposition to the policy among President Johnson's Cabinet. His Cabinet is not one of his own choosing, but part of the political legacy left him by Mr. Lincoln, which, we presume, Mr. Johnson has not deemed wise, for reasons best known to himself, to send adrift as yet. But that the day is not far distant when some important changes will take place the signs of the times very clearly indicate. The evidence is daily accumulating that intrigues have been and are being inaugurated, by men who hold positions in the Cabinet, against the very policy of reconstruction which the President is laboring to bring to a successful issue. Many of the local politicians and editors throughout the North take their cue from these Cabinet officers, and base their action entirely upon advice from that quarter. More than one is known to be in league with Chase and his Jacobin associates, and laboring for the success of his schemes. As affairs are now progressing they cannot much longer cover up their tracks or prevent the discovery of their treachery to the President's policy by even the most casual observer. Mr. Johnson is, therefore, fast nearing the point when he will be obliged to act upon these facts, or knowingly allow men to act as his advisers who are pledged to, and in fact are, working with his opponents to defeat the policy of his administration. The public are fast becoming convinced that there are black sheep in the Cabinet, from the fact of the boastsings of the radicals that through the influence of the Senate, aided by one or two members of the Cabinet, President Johnson's policy of reorganization will be repudiated, and universal negro suffrage, including the Chase platform, will be put into operation. Nor do we believe that the President is ignorant of these facts, but that a reconstruction of his Cabinet will soon follow the march of events in the restoration of the South.

INTERNATIONAL ENTERPRISE.—VISITORS FROM EUROPE.—Since the close of the war the United States, as a vast field for enterprise, looms up very largely to Europeans—not only to the individual immigrant, who lands with his little pack in his hands, and in his heart the simple hope and desire to better his fortune, but also to capitalists, statesmen and men of science. We notice the arrival by the Scotia of a party, comprising Sir Morton Peto, Mr. Jas. McHenry, Arthur Kinnaird M. P., Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite

and twenty-one others, who come to view the land with respect to various enterprises. One of them is the contractor for the international bridge which is to connect the railroad systems of the United States and Canada, and has been interested in railroad construction in other parts of the country. These gentlemen propose to visit the oil regions and to take notes generally, with a view perhaps to the better investment of some of the superfluous capital that England always has on hand.

The Street Cleaning Commission and the Governor.—In answer to Governor Fenton's requisition upon John T. Hoffman, requesting him to appear at Albany to answer certain charges of corrupt practices in connection with C. Godfrey Gunther, Matthew T. Brennan, F. L. A. Boole and John E. Devellin, as members of the Street Cleaning Commission under indictment, Mr. Hoffman replies that as "Recorder of the city of New York, and Presiding Judge of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the city and county of New York, the constitution does not vest in the Executive of the State the power to sit in judgment on my official acts." "Therefore," says Recorder Hoffman, "I respectfully decline to appear before you to submit to any trial." Upon this plea Mr. Hoffman may be correct; but, unfortunately for his case, the charges which he is called upon to answer are not against him as Recorder, but as one of the Street Cleaning Commission arraigned before the Governor. It is not John T. Hoffman, the Recorder, that is wanted, though he says so, but John T. Hoffman, of the Street Cleaning Commission; and he must go up, or permit his case to go against him by default. Why stand upon the quibble of one office when the question of official honesty in another is the matter at issue? This may be a trifling dodging; but it will not clear the skirts of said Hoffman. His Honor the Mayor, C. Godfrey Gunther, attempts to be facetious. He has received the notice of the charges against him, and asks for an examination at an earlier date than the 26th instant. He is ready for immediate trial, and unless the date for the trial is changed he will have to rest for three weeks under the cruel imputation of corrupt practices in this nice little contract for cleaning the streets. He wants an immediate reply, and appears to be in great distress that his official honesty should be made a subject of investigation. But in all this his Honor makes a poor joke of a serious affair. We suspect that he will find it is not a matter for trifling when it comes to the test.

Mr. F. L. A. Boole, City Inspector, on the other hand, answers the requisition of the Governor in a spirit and tone of becoming gravity, dignity and decorum. He waives all constitutional quibbles and pettifoggery technicalities, and is ready for the investigation. He has been through the mill of such investigations several times heretofore, and is not afraid of them. The present charges against him are but a rebash of those he has already refuted, and he is not afraid of the "New York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Company." The street cleaners, Brown, Devos & Knapp, moreover, are doing their work satisfactorily, says Mr. Boole, whatever others may think of their contract. The City Inspector, in fact, is the only member of the accused commission who holds his head up and faces the music like a man. And no wonder; for should this approaching inquiry into this lovely job of work result in upsetting it the City Inspector will probably escape with a whole skin, and not only escape, but come into the farming out of the job again in the regular way. This is probably his calculation; but whether right or wrong in it time and the testimony will show.

At all events, we like the manly tone of Mr. Boole's letter, while we can find nothing to admire in the buffoonery of the Mayor or in the paltry quibbling of the Recorder. This business is no joke, we can tell them; and they must prepare to meet it as a serious affair, involving honor and the interests not only of the parties arraigned, but of the whole community of the city, county and State of New York.

JUDGE RUSSELL'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.—"DEFALCATIONS" AND "ACCIDENTS."—Judge Russell charged the Grand Jury on Tuesday with special reference to "sin in high places," and to the criminal carelessness of railway and steamboat management. This charge is a timely and welcome one. Such action as it foretells will be hailed with applause by every class of the people, except the particular classes of